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Lancaster Rural District Council

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Surveyor & Sanitary Inspector

for the Year

1945

Lancaster Rural District Council.

Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
AND OF THE
Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector
For the Year 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the
LANCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1945 on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of your District.

The Report includes that of your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector so far as his activities relate to Health and Sanitary matters.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
J. A. TOMB,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. A. TOMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :

KENNETH H. DOCTON * †

First Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :

CLIFFORD HYDE * °

Second Assistant Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :

ERIC WINDER °

Clerical Assistant : TOM PROCTER °

Temporary Staff : JOHN BAGOT.

° On Active Service.

* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

† Member Instn. Municipal and County Engineers.

1. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area :

AREA of the District (Acres)	53,317
POPULATION (Census 1931)	9,697
POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate 1944)	10,480
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (Census 1931)	2,396
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (March, 1945, according to Rate Books)	3,181
Number of Families or separate occupiers (Census 1931)	2,454
RATEABLE VALUE	£71,983
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£302

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the District are :

Agricultural Work.

Textile Work.

Quarrying.

In addition to these usual occupations a considerable amount of labour is absorbed in factories for war purposes.

There is a very definite shortage of labour in the district.

There is no particular occupation having an influence on the health of the inhabitants.

Housing. During the year 52 inspections have been made for housing defects. All these have been due to complaints.

There are still 13 houses occupied which are condemned as unfit for human habitation.

1 Mill Lane, Bolton-le-Sands.

4 Whin Grove, Bolton-le-Sands (Purchased by Council for demolition).

4 Main Road, Slyne.

4 Dolphinholme Bottom.

(1) Housing Schemes for various Parishes were approved during the year involving 134 houses.

(2) It is estimated that an additional 148 houses will be required after the completion of the 1st scheme.

Overcrowding. No inspections under Part IV Housing Act, 1936, were carried out during the year but the situation has deteriorated owing to the cessation of new building and the reception of persons from evacuated areas and the establishment of new industries.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk. During the year 24 samples of milk supplied to schools have been taken on behalf of the County Council.

The majority of the samples taken are found to be good and free from infection but the condition of a large number of the cow sheds is anything but satisfactory. The observations made in the 1942 report seem to be satisfied in the recent White Paper issued by the Government.

Twenty-three inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies were made during the year and three were brought up to modern standards by the owners.

There are 341 Dairy Farms and 4 dairymen in the District.

Meat. Since the outbreak of war all slaughtering with the exception of pigs killed at home, has been carried out at Lancaster City Slaughterhouse.

Adulteration. This part of food inspection is dealt with by the Lancashire County Council.

Bakehouses. There are 8 Bakehouses in the District and their condition is satisfactory.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious Diseases.

During the year 12 Scarlet Fever and 5 Diphtheria cases were notified. These figures show that the incidence of these diseases was normal. 79 pre school children and 10 school children were immunised free during the year by rota of general practitioners employed by the Authority.

A supply of Anti-Toxin for use in cases of Diphtheria is kept at a Local Chemist's shop for the benefit of medical practitioners in the area.

Disinfection is carried out following notifiable infectious diseases and tuberculosis, but not measles, and during the year 20 houses were disinfected by Formalin spraying and Fumigation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following table shows the position in regard to the number of children immunised against Diphtheria since the beginning of the year 1941.

Persons inoculated each year from 1941-45.

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corresponding year	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total Inoculated & under 5 yrs on 31st Dec., 1945
Under 1	6	3	6	2	10	248
1	32	30	56	32	31	
2	24	21	16	14	29	
3	38	22	15	4	7	
4	58	13	17	4	2	
5	93	17	17	2	3	Total Inoculated aged 5-14 yrs. on 31st Dec., 1945
6	78	19	6	3	4	
7	100	9	13	—	1	
8	89	13	6	2	—	
9	78	10	9	2	—	
10	95	14	4	1	—	966
11	74	14	7	1	1	Total Inoculated aged 15 yrs. and over on 31st Dec., 1945
12	66	9	6	—	—	
13	62	7	8	2	1	
14	7	—	—	—	—	234
15	1	—	—	—	—	
Total each year	901	201	188	69	89	GRAND TOTAL 1448

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

- (a) **Laboratory Facilities.** Swabs for Diphtheria are examined at the Isolation Hospital of the Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board, and other Bacteriological specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of the Manchester University at Manchester. Analysis of Foodstuffs is carried out under the direction of the Lancashire County Council.
- (b) **Ambulance Facilities.**
For Infectious Diseases :— The Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board's Ambulance is available.
Other Cases :— Lancaster Corporation (Watch Committee) Ambulance is available on payment of 1/- per mile for cases outside the City Boundary.
- (c) **Professional Nursing in the Home.** The District is provided for by the respective Nursing Associations. The Council assists them financially.
- (d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.** the following Centres and Clinics catering for the area have been established by the Lancashire County Council :—
School Clinics :—
 (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
 (2) Thurnham House, Lancaster.

Child Welfare Centres :—
 (1) Market Street, Carnforth.
 (2) Parliament Street, Morecambe.
 (3) Oddfellow's Hall, Garstang.
 (4) Parochial Hall, Preesall.

Tuberculosis patients are dealt with at the Lancashire County Council Dispensary, 8 Middle Street, Lancaster.
Venereal Diseases :— A Clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases has been established by the Lancs. County Council, at Parkside Institution, 2 Quernmore Road, Lancaster.
- (e) **Hospitals : Public and Voluntary.**
Infectious Diseases :— The Isolation Hospital of the Lancaster and District Joint Hospital Board is available by agreement.
Smallpox cases are treated by the Fylde Joint Hospital Board at Elswick, Kirkham, under an agreement with the Lancaster Board.
Other Cases : The Royal Lancaster Infirmary (Voluntary Hospital) situated in Lancaster City.

WATER SUPPLY :—

The following Authorities supply water in the district.

Lancaster Corporation. The Parishes of Scotforth, Slyne-with-Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Middleton, Overton, part of Ashton-with-Stodday, and by agreement with the Morecambe and Heysham Corporation part of Heaton-with-Oxcliffe is supplied from the mains of that Corporation which supply Heysham, the rest of the Parish being supplied from the Lancaster Corporation mains.

Fylde Water Board. The Parishes of Cockerham, Thurnham and part of Ashton-with-Stodday.

Carnforth and District Water Co. Most of the Parish of Warton.

Lancaster Rural District Council. This Council purchases water in bulk from the Thirlmere Pipe Line and supplies the Parishes of Ellel, Priest Hutton, Yealand Conyers, Yealand Redmayne, a small part of Warton and Silverdale.

Part of the Parish of Over Wyresdale is supplied by private mains which are the property of the Earl of Sefton.

Origin and Particulars of Water.

Lancaster Corporation. The water supplied by the Lancaster Corporation is Moorland Water from the gathering grounds in Over Wyresdale. It is filtered at Langthwaite and Scotforth Filter Houses before distribution and is also treated to bring it to seven degrees of hardness from its original state of about 2 degrees. The Corporation have also a connection to the Thirlmere Pipe Line.

Fylde Water Board. This is also Moorland Water from the gathering grounds in the Pennine Range.

Carnforth and District Water Co. The water is obtained from the Carnforth Water Company's Reservoir at Withets. The gathering ground is of a Moorland nature but is liable to animal pollution. The Company, however, provides an effective and modern chlorination and filtration plant and the bacteriological analyses have shown the water to be good when supplied to the consumer. The Company have also a connection to the Thirlmere Pipe Line. The supply from this company to parts of Warton is at times not under sufficient pressure.

Lancaster Rural District Council. The water obtained from the Thirlmere Pipe Line is from Moorlands and of about 2 degrees of hardness. It is understood that rough screening and chlorination takes place near its source. Considerable trouble is experienced by the incrustation of iron mains and services and the discolouration of the water by Ferric Hydroxide. The latter while not injurious to Public Health can at times render the water almost unpalatable. Apart from any question of treating the water

the best remedy for this trouble is the use of cement lined or cement-asbestos pipes. Galvanised iron services have a very limited life of about seven years and the only reasonable substitute, lead, should be used with discretion as the water is at times liable to be plumbosolvent in action.

Main Extensions. During the past year mains have been extended :—

- (1) To Waterslack, in the Parish of Silverdale ;
- (2) Towards Crag-foot, in the Parish of Silverdale ;
- (3) To Lower Kit Brow, in the Parish of Ellel.

Water Services. During the year 10 new services have been laid to premises not previously supplied.

A mains supply is now provided to 2,710 premises and 354 obtain supplies from other sources.

Water Samples. Two Bacteriological and Two Chemical Analyses of water from private sources have shown that it was fit for human consumption.

Water Supply General. As the whole of the district with the exception of isolated buildings, mostly farms, has a mains supply available, every endeavour should be made to persuade or when possible compel owners of property to connect to the mains. Good progress is being made in extending mains to supply the isolated farms with a Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries grant to the owners but it is recognised that even this scheme is impracticable in many places which are many miles away from the nearest main, such as the Trough of Bowland.

Sewerage & Drainage. Details of the methods of drainage and sewage disposal are as follows :—

Cockerham. Cockerham village is sewered and the sewage treated by means of septic tank and rotary percolating filter. The effluent is disposed of into the land drainage dykes. This system is at present satisfactory but steps should be taken to exclude the surface water which gains access to the pipes in the fields on the west side of Cockerham Village. The hamlet of Marsh Houses is sewered but the sewage is disposed of, crude, into drainage dykes. Details of a proposal to pump this sewage up to the existing Cockerham Works have been prepared and this should be carried out as soon as circumstances permit. This extra load on the Cockerham Works may necessitate its enlargement in the near future.

Thurnham (Higher Thurnham). No details have been obtained of the disposal of the drainage from the few houses at the

hamlet of Higher Thurnham, nor is effluent visible at any point. Lower Thurnham is sewered but the sewage discharges crude into the drainage dykes. Details of a proposal to treat this sewage by means of a septic tank and rotary percolating filter have been prepared and this should be carried out as soon as possible.

Glasson Dock is sewered and discharges crude into the tidal portion of the River Lune near its outlet into the sea.

Ellel. Galgate is sewered and the sewage is conveyed by means of a long pipe line to discharge in the tidal portion of the River Conder at Conder Green. A little trouble is experienced at times owing to blockages in the long outfall pipe mainly due to the growth of roots through joints that have not been properly made.

Dolphinholme is sewered and the sewage treated by means of septic tank and rotary percolating filter and the effluent discharged into the River Wyre. Sludge beds and extra septic tank capacity should be constructed here at some future date.

Over Wyresdale. This Parish being of a scattered nature (1 person to 45 acres) has no drainage system and no pollution has been found.

Middleton. Part of this Parish is piped but at least half is not, the sewage being received into cesspools and septic tanks. The sewage from the piped portion is dealt with at a small works consisting of a septic tank with syphon discharging into a bacterial bed. This plant is not satisfactory on many occasions.

In view of the proposed development of this Parish with Post War Houses it is recommended that consideration be given to a scheme which will provide Public Sewers for the whole of the populated portion of the Parish together with the treating of the outfall. In this connection it is recommended that no further works be constructed for the Parish but investigations be made as to the possibility of using the existing modern works at the Middleton Camp or a joint scheme with the suggested works at Overton.

Heaton-with-Oxcliffe. The only section of this Parish in which drainage is worthy of consideration is that in the vicinity of White Lund. The old factory area is properly drained but unfortunately when it was sold off in lots no steps were taken to preserve the pumping plant with a result that crude sewage is now being discharged into open drainage dykes. The Morecambe and Heysham Corporation who are partly concerned in this problem have prepared a scheme to remedy this state of affairs

and are in touch with your officials with a view to obtaining the co-operation of the occupier.

The dwelling houses on White Lund Hill and Oxcliffe Road are drained into septic tanks the effluent being discharged into some sort of bacteria bed or filter. In most cases the design is defective with the result that septic effluents are discharged sometimes into drainage dykes. Until it has become more clear as to the development of this area it is recommended that where proper secondary treatment cannot be given to the effluent, cess-pools with a means of emptying by fixed pump be insisted upon, the sewage being disposed of on to the land.

Overton. Piped sewers exist in Overton but no treatment is given to the outfall which discharges into a main drainage dyke some 100 yards from its junction with the tidal portion of the River Lune. This drainage dyke passes near to the highway at the Globe Hotel and is at times objectionable. It is recommended that full treatment be given to this sewage as early as possible.

Sunderland Point in this Parish has a few private outfall pipes direct into the tidal River Lune. It is considered that this method of disposal is satisfactory.

Scotforth. This Parish is also of a scattered nature (1 person to $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres) and has no drainage system. There is however a slight pollution of water courses from the property at Bailrigg and Burrow but it is suggested that this should be dealt with by service of notice upon the owners rather than by a sewage scheme.

Ashton-with-Stodday. There is no sewage scheme for this Parish which has only 25 houses in it.

Slyne-with-Hest. This Parish is sewered and the sewage treated at a modern works at Hest Bank. The works is, however, surcharged with surface water which cannot be disposed of by means of the storm overflow owing to the fact that it is buried below about 4 feet of sand. The County Highways Department have agreed to contribute towards some scheme to remedy this state of affairs owing to their use of the sewers for road drainage.

A small portion of this Parish adjoining the junction of the Main Road and Hest Bank Lane is not sewered. Each house has its own cesspool, septic tank and filters and although no pollution of watercourses is possible considerable trouble is experienced at times with systems which have not received proper maintenance.

Bolton-le-Sands. The greater part of this Parish is sewered,

the sewage being discharged crude into the mill race channel on the tidal foreshore at the end of St. Nicholas Lane. This outlet while it does not cause a nuisance is not up to the modern standards of Sewage Disposal and it is suggested that some form of treatment, or a settlement of solids be given to the sewage before it is discharged.

St. Michael's Lane and part of the Coastal Road is not sewer-ed, the property being drained into septic tanks with filters and cesspools. Preliminary schemes have already been prepared to lay proper sewers in these roads and it is hoped that they will be proceeded with as soon as circumstances permit.

Warton. The Millhead portion of Warton is sewer-ed and the sewage disposed of to the Carnforth Works. The remainder of the Parish, with the exception of the Western end of Sands Lane, is also sewer-ed and disposed of crude into the semi-tidal waters of the River Keer. It is recommended that at some future date steps be taken to provide some form of treatment for the sewage before it is discharged into the river.

Yealand Conyers. There are no public sewers in this small Parish. The largest group of houses are however drained into a septic tank with rotary percolating filter. No pollution of water course takes place. Several cesspools are emptied by the Council at the request of the owners and the contents disposed of on the land.

Yealand Redmayne. There is no public drainage scheme for this Parish. All the property is drained into cesspools or septic tanks and filters. No pollution of water course takes place.

Priest Hutton. There is no public drainage scheme for this Parish. All the property is drained into cesspools or septic tanks and filters. Pollution of the stream which passes through the village takes place from some of these. You have already resolved that the pollution must cease and that notices be served upon the owners with this view in mind.

Silverdale. The whole of Silverdale being built on solid rock has no public sewers. Each house has its own cesspool or septic tank with filters and the Council have a permanent and regular arrangement for emptying the cesspools and disposing of the contents on the land. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and very few complaints are received.

GENERAL :—

There are 2292 houses on the water carriage system, 1443 being connected to sewers and 849 to cesspools, etc. There are also 879 premises which have closets other than water closets. During the past year 17 earth closets have been converted to water closets. The Council have power to order the conversion of any closet to a water closet if they contribute half the cost. They need not make any contribution at all if the closet is defective and incapable of repair. It is recommended that where sewers exist action be taken to have all closets converted and it is suggested that such action would be a good investment both from the view of Public Health and finally as a considerable saving will eventually be effected in the emptying of these lavatories.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The whole of the District is scavenged by the Council's motor vehicles. Three vehicles are continuously employed while two others are available when required. A regular collection once every two weeks has been aimed at but owing to delay caused by the collection of salvage and the difficulty of replacing drivers and loaders called up for Military Service the service has at times been once every three weeks but the usual period is about every two weeks and three days.

The refuse from the whole of the Parishes to the North of Lancaster is disposed of on the Controlled Tip at Cote Stones, Warton. Surplus material from the adjourning quarries is used to cover the refuse and the condition of the tip is quite satisfactory.

Refuse from the Parishes of Heaton, Middleton and Overton is disposed of in the old stone quarries at Overton and this is also satisfactory.

To the south of Lancaster the situation is not so satisfactory as it has been found necessary to use several small tips, some of which are bad to obtain access to. Other suitable sites are being sought for. All houses in the District are provided with moveable ashbins and no ashpits are in use.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS :—

Dwelling Houses. Owing to depleted staff only a small proportion of the necessary inspections have been carried out during the year but all complaints have been promptly attended to.

Number of Premises visited—29.

Number of defects or nuisances discovered—9, abated—9.

Number of notices served. Informal—1. Statutory—8.

Shops and Offices. No inspections have been made or action taken in respect of shops and offices.

Camping Sites. There are four licenced sites in the district which are subject to strict supervision. Suitable conditions are attached to the Licenses for these sites and are enforced by the Council. A large unlicenced site exists at Bank End, Cockerham, and it is suggested that this is brought into line with the others.

Smoke Abatement. There are seven factory and works chimneys in the district (excluding Messrs. Trimpell Ltd., and I.C.I. Ltd.) and no action has been necessary regarding smoke abatement.

Swimming Baths. There are no public baths in the district but one privately owned open air bath which is open to the public exists at the Silverdale Hotel and it is kept in a satisfactory condition.

Disinfestation. Action was necessary in the case of one house in the Parish of Ellel.

Schools. Some rural schools have earth closets and they are satisfactory as far as the system permits. A new sewer has been laid adjoining Dolphinholme School which affords an opportunity of converting the existing earth closets to Water Closets. The Council have already taken steps to have this improvement carried out but are informed by the School Managers that the work cannot be commenced until the County Education Authorities put forward their proposals as to the possible school extensions. These lavatories are getting into a very dilapidated condition and action should not be unduly delayed.

Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

Common Lodging Houses. There is one Common Lodging House at Millhead, Warton. Occasional complaints are received as to its condition but immediate steps are always taken by the owners to obviate the complaints.

Underground Sleeping Rooms and Houses Let in Lodgings. There is none in the district.

Canal Boats. There are a few Canal Boats which pass through the District but as these are inspected by the Lancaster Corporation no further action is taken by this authority.

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total	M.	F.
Live Births (Legitimate)	149	72	77
(Illegitimate)	12	7	5
Total	161	79	82
Birth-Rate per 1,000 population	15.3		
Stillbirths	3	2	1
Birth-Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	18		
Deaths	155	75	80
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	14.7		

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

	Deaths
Puerperal sepsis	Nil
Other puerperal causes	Nil
	—
Total	Nil

Deaths of Infants under one year :—

All	3	6
Legitimate	3	4
Illigitimate	—	2

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	24
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE YEAR 1945.

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1	2	3
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	0	1	1
Cancer	10	14	24
Intra Cràniai Vascular Diseases	10	8	18
Heart Disease	25	26	51
Other Disease of Circ. System	—	3	3
Bronchitis	5	1	6
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	2	—	2
Nephritis	2	6	8
Congenital Debility and Premature Births	0	1	1
Malformation or Injury at Birth and			
Infantile Diseases	1	3	4
Road Traffic Accidents	—	—	—
Other Violent Causes	3	2	5
All Other Causes	14	9	23
	<hr/>		
	75	80	155

**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.**

Disease	Ages	All	Under	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65
Scarlet Fever	12	—	—	—	2	—	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Acute Primary & Acute Influenzal)														
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	24	1	3	—	5	6	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	13	—	2	2	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	58	1	5	2	7	6	24	5	4	2	1	1	—	—

10 cases of Scarlet Fever, 5 of Diphtheria, 1 of Pneumonia and 2 of Cerebro Spinal Fever were removed to Hospital.
There were no deaths during the year from notified Infectious Diseases.

Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified during the previous years.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
1945	12	5
1944	9	1
1943	24	7
1942	21	4
1941	8	6
1940	3	7
1939	20	7
1938	23	6
1937	53	20
1936	30	36
1935	4	—
1934	5	16
1933	6	6
1932	5	1
1931	8	5
1930	31	8
1929	16	3
1928	9	3
1927	11	1
1926	18	2

CANCER.

No special action has been taken to impart information to the public relating to Cancer and facilities available for treatment, but cases are sent from the district to hospitals at Manchester and Liverpool.

The following table gives details of the deaths from Cancer compared with the total deaths for a period of years :—

Year	Total Deaths	Cancer Deaths
1934	141	17
1935	136	19
1936	138	12
1937	147	14
1938	130	15
1939	121	5
1940	154	19
1941	148	25
1942	153	27
1943	165	22
1944	141	23
1945	155	24

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during the year.

Age	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Other forms		Respiratory.		Other forms	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
25	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	5	—	3	2	1	—	—

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Number of Inspections	Nil
Number of Written Notices	Nil
Prosecutions	Nil

